



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES ON KANSAS MAMMALS.

By D. E. LANTZ, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A MONOGRAPH on the hares and rabbits of North America has been prepared by Mr. E. W. Nelson, of the United States Biological Survey, and will soon be published. The examination of specimens collected in Kansas shows that two hitherto unreported races of rabbits occur there. They are *Sylvilagus floridanus similis* and *Sylvilagus auduboni baileyi*. These make the total number of forms of rabbits known from the state seven, as follows:

Lepus campestris Bachman. WHITE-TAILED JACK-RABBIT. Occurs throughout the northern half of the state, and in the western part, perhaps south of the Arkansas river. The American Museum, New York, has specimens from Garden City.

Lepus malanotis (Mearns). BLACK-EARED JACK-RABBIT. Occurs throughout the state, but is not common in the extreme north-eastern part; abundant in the western part.

Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi (Allen). MEARN'S COTTONTAIL. Of the cottontails, this form is the most widely distributed in the state. Mr. Nelson examined specimens from Lawrence, Manhattan and Onaga, as well as from Washington county. It probably occurs in the valley of the Kansas river west to the limit of trees.

Sylvilagus floridanus alacer (Bangs). OKLAHOMA COTTONTAIL. Occurs in southern Kansas. Specimens were examined from Garden Plain, Belle Plaine and Wichita.

Sylvilagus floridanus similis Nelson. NEBRASKA COTTONTAIL. Specimens from Long Island, Kan., were referred to this form, the type of which came from Valentine, Neb.

Sylvilagus auduboni baileyi (Merriam). WYOMING COTTONTAIL. This form of the small plains cottontail has been taken at Wa Keeney and Pendennis.

Sylvilagus auduboni neomexicanus Nelson. NEW MEXICO COTTONTAIL. Specimens in the Biological Survey collection taken at Kinsley and at Kiowa were formerly referred to *Lepus* [*Sylvilagus*] *arizonæ minor*, and were so entered on my list of Kansas mammals in former papers read before the Academy. They have been assigned by Mr. Nelson to this new form.

Nyctinomus mexicanus Saussure. MEXICAN FREE-TAILED BAT.

The specimen of free-tailed bat collected at Manhattan by Dr. C. P. Beachey and presented by him to the Washburn College museum, was forwarded to the Biological Survey in February, 1907, and identified there as the Mexican species. It was submitted also to the judgment of Mr. Gerritt S. Miller, of the United States National Museum, who confirmed the identification.

The three additions herein reported make the total number of forms of native mammals of Kansas eighty-eight.